11. जैव विविधता और मरूस्थलीकरण नियंत्रण प्रभाद में वन महानिरीक्षक स्तर के अधिकारी कि नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए तथा सचिव और पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाली सभी फाईले वन महानिरिक्षक के माध्यम से तथा फाइले विशेष सचिव मे माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिए ।

12. राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण एवं पारिस्थिकीय विकास बोर्ड की चराई नीति रिपोर्ट के क्रियान्वयन के लिए ।

(घ) समिति की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार सक्रियता से विचार कर रही है ।

Effect of global wanning on forests in Western Ghats

1833. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIORNMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in 'Asian Age' dated August 30, 1997, attributed to scientists of the Indian Institute of Science, to the effect that there would be wide-scale shifts in forest boundaries and changes in vegetation in Western Ghats in the years to come, as a result of global warming;

(b) if so, the details of the studies made by the Institute in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken and plans laid down to prevent the adverse effect of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study is stated to have been sponsored by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and is understandably not yet published/ printed. As per the details supplied by the author, regional assessments of climate change impacts on forest was conducted in two regions of the Western Ghats; Uttara Kannada district and the Nilgiri Hills. Climate Change projections for 2020 and 2050 were used in assessing the impacts on forests. The study anticipates that in an event of projected global warming, there will be a shift in forest types in the Western Ghats which might affect the availability of forest products and the employment level among the people in the region. Author(s) conclude by saying that given the uncertainties regarding the model based regional projections of climate change and vegetation response, the findings should be cautiously considered more as an indicator of the direction of change.

(c) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN-FCCC) which enjoins upon signatory country parties to take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent and minimise the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects has been ratified by India on November 1, 1993.

In accordance with the provisions of UN-FCCC, India is not required to adopt a national greenhouse gas or carbon dioxide reduction target. It also needs to be underlined that India's past and present contributions to global Green House Gas (GHG) emissions are not significant. The bulk of the earlier GHG emissions build-up , is on account of industrialized countries, which are even today the largest sources of GHG emissions.

India's approach towards implementation of the framework Convention and associated environmental matters is covered within policy declarations, namely, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (1992) and a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution (1992) for regulating various environmental parameters.

In addition, various other enactments such as the Air Pollution (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981, amended in 1987 and Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 amended in 1988 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980 amended in 1988 contribute significantly towards minimising the causes of global

warming and climate change. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is an umbrella legislation and it contains sufficiently stringent measures to regulate environmental protection and also empowers the Government to further formulate statutory rules for fulfilling various requirements. Further, Environmental Impact Assessment has been made statutory for various development activities and the Coastal Regulations Zone Notification (1991) provides guidelines for protection and management of coastal zones.

रेल इंजनों से टकरा कर मारे गए वन्य पशु

1834. **श्री राज बब्बर**: क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेल इंजनों से टकरा कर दुधवा नेशनल पार्क में कितने वन्य पशुओं की मृत्यु हुई है; और

(ख) क्या दुधवा नेशनल पार्क से रेल पटरियों को हटाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबूलाल मरांडी): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मिली सूचना के अनुसार रेल इंजनों से टकरा कर दुधवा नेशनल पार्क में वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान कुल पांच वन्य पशुओं (एक बाघिन, एक मगरमच्छ। दो फिशिंग कैट्स और एक हाथी) की मृत्यु हुई है।

(ख) दुधवा में रेलवे लाइन के दो उप-भाद नामत: दुधवा गौरीपेंटा और दुधवा चंद चौकी को वर्ष 1993-94 में बन्द करने का मामला रेलवे प्राधिकरियों के साथ उठाया है।

Formation of Statutory Pollution Control Boards

1835. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from any State Government for a Central legislation for the formation of statutory pollution control boards both at the 'Central and the State levels;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(c) if not, whether the Government of India on its own will move in that direction; and

(d) if so, the tentative details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABULAL MARANDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have not received any specific proposal from any State Government for a Central legislation for the formation of statutory pollution control boards both at the Central and State levels. The existing Central Pollution Control Board at the central level, State Pollution Control Boards at State levels and Pollution Control Committee in Union Territories have been constituted under the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which is a Central legislation and hence there is no need for any fresh move in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Pollution Control

1836. SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that immediately on assuming office, he had directed the senior officials of his Ministry to formulate a time-bound result-oriented master plan for the control of envionmental pollution which has recently assumed serious proportions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the same been discussed with various State Government, major industries and other concerned agencies including prominent Non-Governmental Organisations?